CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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Agricultural Department.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Potatoes.—Carrots.—Turnips.—Manures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Mr. Buckminster,—Sir: Perhaps you will recollect, in a communication some twelve months since, I promised to give you the result of another experiment, respecting the manner of planting potatoes. Last year I satisfied myself, that I could not plant too large potatoes, and that it was decidedly better to plant large potatoes whole, than to cut them in pieces; but I tried the experiment with the common early white potatoes. This past season wishing to plant the best kinds, and hearing much about the Rohan, I purchased a few barrels, and directed my men to plant a certain piece of land with them, and as they were large, I directed them to put one potato in each hill. In about two days, after they were planted, I was informed that if I let whole potatoes remain in the hill they would all run to vines; wishing to get something besides vines, for our labor, I had all but one row dug up and cut into small pieces and planted again. When they first came in sight, and for a number of weeks, the row of whole potatoes looked much the best; but when we harvested them we could not tell this row from the others by the vines, nor was there much difference in the amount of potatoes apparently; I did not compare by weight. In another place, however, I tried the experiment with the Rohans fairly; I prepared the ground as nearly alike as I could, and then planted, and raised as follows, viz:

Five hills, one potato in a hill, produced 17 lbs.

Five hills, half of a potato, cut into four pieces, in each hill 14¾ lbs.

Five hills, one fourth of a potato, cut into four pieces, in each hill 14¼ lbs.

We perceive here that the hills planted with the whole potatoes produced the greatest crop. I should not wonder however, if it had been best heretofore to cut the Rohan, as it has been inclined to run much to vines; but that potatoe is undergoing a change, as the long red has; mine, this year are quite good for the table, much better, I think than the same kind were last year. They had not very large vines; they yielded very well, just about the same as the long reds, from 12 to 16 hills to the bushel. Permit me here to say that I think the long reds and Rohans the surest kinds for an abundant crop, especially in a dry season; their roots spread wider and perhaps run deeper than most kinds of potatoes. This year while some of my neighbors dig from thirty to fifty hills of other kinds for a bushel, and on land, we should suppose, better adapted to them, and as well manured, mine by the field, turned out as I stated above. I am convinced, Mr. Editor, that you were correct when you lately stated that the long red was the best potato, the year round, that we raise; and that potatoes do best on grass ground ploughed up in the autumn; it was on land managed in this way that I raised my largest potatoes this year. I planted a small piece of Rohans where the ground had been planted four or five years, and did not have half the crop I had on the new land. Now for another subject if you are not already weary. You have often told us, in your excellent Cultivator, that you wanted the experience of others; well sir, I have had some sad experience this season; I will relate it to you, hoping some may profit by it.

The past season I sowed about two and a half acres of carrots; but as it was quite dry weather, the seed did not come up very well, and many of the young carrots died after they were up; so much so, that I had about half of my field ploughed up and sowed with ruta gaga; these came up and looked very well. After the plants were large enough to transplant, on a pleasant day, (the day after a fine rain however,) I set a number of men to transplanting; thinning out the rows sowed, and setting out among the carrots, where I did not plough for ruta bagas. It was so hot that the plants soon wilted down, and I feared that many of them would die; however they soon brightened up and did well, producing a good crop. In a few days after the first were set out, we had quite a rainy morning; but about noon the clouds began to break away, and as I had about three-fourths of an acre of my carrot ground still to fill up with ruta bagas, I supposed that afternoon would be an excellent time to finish the job; I therefore called in a number of my neighbors to help. I think there were nine or ten men and boys engaged in pulling up and setting out through the afternoon. It rained some during the afternoon, enough to keep the plants wet all the time. The men calculated that they set out nearly 20,000 plants, and as it was so wet and favorable a time they expected, and I did too, that I should have a host of turnips from these plants. When we gathered the roots from the field I think we had the enormous amount of about one bushel, and not more, from all the last lot set out! The plants looked very well for a few days, but soon began to die; and some, that lived to grow to a considerable size, rotted afterwards in the ground, while those which were set out in fair weather did well. I have not told the whole story yet, Mr. Editor; in pulling the plants, to set out, we took them from the most thrifty rows; and we came near destroying all we left in the rows; and in fact they seemed to have the same disorder that those had, which were set out; many of them did die, and all we touched appeared blasted. We of course concluded the cause was working among them when the leaves were wet. I have since ascertained that my neighbors were troubled in the same way. Please inform me if I am correct in my conclusion; and if so, what kind of weather and what time of the day are best for transplanting the various plants we sometimes wish to transplant? As Uncle Sam will charge no more for a full sheet than for one half full I will propose one more question before I close my communication, and that is,—does the richness of the various manures and composts, with which we enrich our land, naturally settle into the earth, or does it rise and evaporate? Experience and practice, I know are actually of more value than theory; but it appears to me there is much depending on a correct understanding of the answer to this question in agriculture. We often hear it said that we must not plough our manure in too deep, if we do we shall never hear from it, it will settle into the earth. If so why is not the substratum the richest?

Yours Respectfully,
MARSHALL S. RICE.

Newton Centre, Dec. 9, 1840.

We are under obligation to M. S. Rice, Esq. for the above communication. The best way to test the different plans proposed by farmers is to make actual and accurate trials of them. Potatoes of all kinds need a soil made by some means or other so light that they can swell and make room for themselves under the surface—a pile of manure *in the hill* does not always answer this purpose. Greensward turned up in the spring is liable to lie too light and to dry up in consequence even when we lay the furrow over flat. And if we should carelessly set it on edge, or edgewise it would be still worse.

For ourselves we have never gained any thing by cutting seed potatoes—other people think they have gained much by it. Let us have still more experiments.

In regard to our correspondent's ruta baga a friend at our elbow thinks the ground was ploughed quite too deep for them though it might have done well for carrots. The famous Wm. Cobbett used to insist that plants always succeeded best when transplanted in a *dry* time—and he proposed to raise our corn in England by means of an early hot bet to start the stalks in, and then transplanting them to the field. Cobbett said the little fibrous roots of turnips, &c. would all adhere together in a wet day—but that in a dry one they would extend out in their natural position. We are not aware that it hurts turnips to hoe them in a wet day, and do not believe that a little dirt on the leaf would injure their growth. We have never had good luck in transplanting the ruta baga. Trees should never be transplanted when it is very wet; though cloudy, damp weather is rather favorable. We want light mould, and not mud, to place about the roots; and we like to see the fibres spread out naturally. We cannot account for the smallness of the plants which were left on thinning out. Turnips are hardy plants, and will grow well on any ground *which has a rich surface.*—Plough up any field one foot deep, when it has never been thus treated, and the crop of turnips must be small. Much is said of deep ploughing—we have ploughed in manure to such a depth that we could not find it again or any offspring from it.

Much judgment and experience are required to apply manures in the best manner. It is not a good practice to put heaps in the hill and let them lie unmixed with the earth through the summer—and when we cover a coating of manure deep by means of ploughing, it often becomes mouldy, and does not act with the same energy as when it is thoroughly mingled with the soil. We have not the least faith in the doctrine which has latterly been advanced that manures descend deeply into the earth, and that they have been found at a depth of a hundred feet and more—but under a deep furrow they some times lie inactive through the summer. Now we cannot keep manures for any great length of time without their wasting away—if we make a field very rich and neglect to plant or sow it we cannot calculate on keeping it thus for years—and if we should plough it often we should not render it richer; but we should be likely to hasten the evaporation of the rich particles that would in summer be constantly ascending to mingle with a poorer atmosphere.

On the contrary, by often ploughing a poor and *hungry* soil, as it has been aptly called, we render it capable of becoming richer by imbibing particles richer than any which it already possessed; as all substances, and particularly liquids, have a tendency to commingle and to render common any peculiar properties of either. Probably a *rich* field would retain its riches quite as long by yielding a harvest of hay yearly as by lying as long in idle furrows and yielding no crop. Swarded land has not so free communication with the atmosphere as naked fallow land and therefore would retain longer the extra riches it might possess.

In applying manures something depends on the nature of the expected harvest as well as on the condition of the soil. If manure is put on for spring grain it should be well rotted, and should lie more near the surface than if corn or potatoes was to be the crop—for in general, the sooner the manure operates the more secure the grain is from blast or rust—if the manure is most active in July, as it will be when buried deep, the danger from blast, &c. is increased—it is for this reason we never use green manure on spring grain—it works too late for it—just when it always grows rather too fast—so fast as to split the blade open before the head fills. But we never need to use manures with spring grain when we have properly prepared our land with a hoed crop the preceeding year.

For hoed crops we have sometimes spread green manure on sward land and ploughed it under. This sometimes does well where the sward is not tough, and we do not plough deep. But if otherwise we waste our manure in part—it cannot be stirred during the summer. We derive the most benefit from our manures when we have time to make up compost heaps. Then we can spread them near the surface and incorporate them thoroughly with the soil by means of the harrow. [Ed.

Moisture in Plants.

The quantity of simple moisture, or rather of pure water, which some plants raise from the earth, is uncommonly great.—This is beautifully exemplified in the organization of some creeping plants, in which the moisture is frequently conveyed the distance of forty, or fifty, or a hundred yards, before it reaches the leaves or fruits, or perhaps the assimilating organs of the vegetable. I have seen a plant of this sort, that had been accidentally cut across, continue to pour out pure limpid and tasteless water, in such a quantity as to fill a wine glass in about half an hour. [Finlayson's Mission to Siam.

CUSTARD WITHOUT EGGS. One quart of new milk, four table spoonsful of flour, two do. sugar, season with nutmeg or cinnamon, and add a little salt. Set the milk over the fire and when it boils, pour in the flour, which should be previously stirred up in a little cold milk. When it is thoroughly scalded, add the sugar, spice and salt, and bake it either in crust or cups.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

The Tree Corn and Rohans.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—From the extent of the correspondence to which my article on the beet root and Tree corn has introduced me, published in your paper a while since, I am disposed to believe that a knowledge of the result of my experience with these articles will be acceptable to some of your readers. I have therefore forwarded it, to be disposed of as you please.

In the spring, I prepared an excellent piece of ground, of uniform quality, and planted it in three equal proportions with Tree corn, Red Blaze, and Dutton. The season has been a long one, and very favorable to the growth of corn. The whole came forward and apparently prospered well. I have now completed my harvest, and here follows the result. The Dutton gave me seventy bushels of the finest corn I ever saw, per acre; the Red Blaze gave me fifty, and the Tree corn twenty-five bushels. Last year the Tree corn gave me 106 bushels, more than 50 of it sound and good, to the acre, with stalks more than 10 feet high, and very thick and stocky, with numerous ears upon each.—This year, the stalks are between 7 and 8 feet high, slender, with one ear, and sometimes a very small one, besides, on each stalk. This result to me was very unexpected. I planted from the finest corn to be selected, and calculated on an improvement, instead of so fatal a deterioration. All my neighbors suffered precisely with myself. Perhaps no corn ever planted in this latitude, if suffered to get ripe, will reward the husbandman so bountifully as the Dutton. For the last two years, I have observed it with much care, and find it about 12 days behind the red blaze, or white flint, in ripening, but vastly superior in product.

In my catalogue of humbugs this year, I place the Rohan potato at the top. As this thing has taken so extensively, it is important that its true character should be promptly understood: and I will contribute my mite of experience to this object. My Tree corn dwindled into insignificance in a hurry, but the Rohan potato has beat it outright in this contest. In 1839, I raised from seed had at Albany, at the rate of 800 bushels per acre; the potatoes of course very large. This year, I planted from my last year's product, one acre; and have now estimated my crop at less than 30 bushels—the potatoes small and few. The ground was good, the season favorable, and the crop well cultivated.—I selected a small spot in my garden, as rich as I dare make it, and planted early with some of the best of my seed; it was nursed with the utmost care, and although the growth of vines was not great, yet the yield was scarcely greater than the amount of seed planted. But this is not all; the quality of the potatoes is abominable; no man would eat them in his right senses; and they are undoubtedly as poor for stock as the table. I have extended my inquiries as far as I have been able to do, and find myself as well off with my Rohans as my neighbors. If the quality of the potatoes were worthy of the expense, seed perhaps might be brought from the south, and the produce kept up. But as we have so great a variety of better potatoes, I think in this latitude, the Rohan potato will rank with many other exploded humbugs. Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL GUTHRIE.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Oct. 24, 1840.

We have numerous and contradictory accounts of the product of the Rohan potato. We think we have many kinds that are superior to it in every respect; but it may be that in some kinds of soil or in some climates, the Rohans would do well. In regard to the Chinese Tree corn, we did not expect to hear more; but the above trial caps all we have any account of. Probably different latitudes require different kinds of seed corn; but we receive quite contradictory accounts from farmers in the same neighborhood. Some prefer the twelve rowed Dutton—others the Brown corn from New Hampshire—and again others like the Parker corn, and that of the largest size. Something depends on the season. Last summer the largest and latest kinds came to maturity.

NEW ALLOYS OF METALS. A curious and valuable discovery has just been made in the alloys of metals. A manufacturer of Paris has invented a composition much less oxidable than silver, and which will not melt at less than a heat treble that which silver will bear. The cost of it is less than 4d an ounce. Another improvement is in steel; an Englishman in Brussels has discovered a mode of casting iron so that it flows from the furnace pure steel, better than the best cast steel, and almost equal to that which has undergone the process of heating. The cost of this steel is only a farthing per pound greater than that of cast iron.

Extraordinary Secretion of Milk.

Milk is one of the most important substances in nature, and the only one that can be named intended for food and for nothing else. The laws which govern its secretion are very well understood, and their general regularity well established; yet there are some singular aberrations from these laws which are worthy of notice. One of these aberrations is the furnishing of milk by males; of which several well authenticated instances are on record. Every general reader is acquainted with the history given by Humboldt of the Indian at the missions on the Apure, in South America, who after the death of his wife, nourished her young babe from his own breast, and succeeded in rearing it a strong and healthy child. A similar case has occurred in the vicinity of Sepastapol, in Russia, as given in one of the London Medical Journals, in which a father who lost his wife, succeeded in rearing his child with milk derived, most unexpectedly at first, from his own breast. The child was applied to the breast in both these cases for the purpose of quieting it, at first, and a secretion of milk soon took place sufficient to satisfy their wants.

Another instance of this unnatural secretion, as it may be termed, occurred not long since in Prussia, in the case of a grandmother of 73 years of age, who had borne no children for some fifteen years, but whose daughter dying, left a little child, which she took it upon herself to bear, and to quiet during the night, allowed the child to place its lips to her shrivelled and shrunken breast. To her surprise, the milk soon appeared, and the child found nourishment until old enough to wean.

This singular deviation from the ordinary course of nature in the production of milk has been observed in animals. A few years since a farmer in western New York wishing to wean some calves, turned them from the cows to a distant field where were several young cattle, among which was a two year old heifer, that had never borne a calf. Going to look at them in a few days he found the heifer and one of the calves by themselves, and to his surprise discovered that the heifer's udder had become much enlarged, and exhibited every sign of containing milk. That such was the case, was demonstrated by the calf's sucking soon after, and by the heifer's continuing to give milk for some time after she and her adopted protegee were separated.

In a late number of a foreign agricultural paper we find the following singular instance of this deviation in the case of the sheep. "Mr. Seamen Beale, of Tenerden, has a wether sheep (a two years old) which has for some time past suckled a lamb. The lamb was often seen apparently sucking the sheep, but it was not supposed that it derived any nourishment from its efforts. However, on shearing the wether, it was found to be otherwise, and that a stream of milk could be produced from him equal to that from a ewe."

A wag at our elbow has hinted that if his power of producing milk from the breast is universal in man, old bachelors, whom all must admit are now useless, might, by administering to the necessities of the unfortunates in our orphan asylums, in this way do the state some service.—[Albany Cultivator.

Cast Iron Railways: Cast Iron Anchors Proposed.

We see by the Gardiner Spectator that cast iron has been used in Pennsylvania for railways and found to answer perfectly well. There can be no doubt that in a southern climate, if not made of too great length, they would be better than wrought iron, inasmuch as they are harder and will wear longer. But where there is any danger arising from the sills being displaced by frost (and there is not much any where) or where the frost is very severe it is possible they may not do so well because they will be rendered more brittle thereby. Those used in Pennsylvania were about six feet long. The use of cast iron for many purposes has been found to be better than wrought iron, and it has by consequence been applied to many things which it was once thought to be unfit for. Who would have thought some years since, that cast iron cranks for sawmills would have been preferable to wrought iron? Who would have thought in former days, that a cast iron plough would ever be used, and even preferred for turning over the furrow? and why may not cast iron be used for anchors? We suspect, for we are no seaman—that it is the weight of the metal nine times in ten that holds the vessel, and not the hooking of the flukes in the mud. And if it were, would not, or could not they be made strong enough for this purpose? It is possible that such may have been used—if not, and they are found to answer the purpose, they will be found to be more economical than wrought iron—not only because the first cost will be less, but because they will withstand the action of sea water better.

But to return to cast iron railways in a cold and frosty country. The experiment may be easily tried upon the Bangor and Oldtown railroad. If they will stand a Penobscot winter, they will answer any where in the Union. We propose the experiment to the Bangor Mechanic Association. If this species of iron should come into general use, it might be the means of calling into profitable use a great amount of the iron ore that is now quietly slumbering in our soil. The good people of Houlton and of Aroostook may set smelting furnaces to smoking, and manufacture iron for roads to enable them to send their articles of produce, lumber and manufactures to the seaboard without being indebted to John Bull for a right to paddle down to the St. John to a market. It is probable that the vast deposites of iron in that region, were put there by Divine Providence to call into action the enterprise of the people, and furnish them with means to profit by the improvements of the day. At any rate they might do it, and probably will do it, before many years pass away. [Maine Farmer.

Cheap Food for Hogs.

Those who keep hogs should make it a study to keep them as cheap and as economical as a just regard to the comfort of the animal and profit to the owner will admit. It is the opinion of Mr. Phinney of Lexington, Mass., who keeps a large number of hogs, and has paid much attention to the mode of keeping them economically, that a pig made fat when young and kept fat until it is eighteen months old or two years old, will not be so large nor weigh so much as one that is kept in what is called "good growing trim," and then fatted for a month or two previous to his being killed. This accords with the experience of many farmers with whom we have conversed. The hog is almost "*omnivorous*," that is, he will eat almost every thing, and he is therefore easily kept in good store order. Mr. Eli C. Frost states in the Albany Cultivator of July last that he "kept twenty-four shoats last winter, at an expense of twenty cents per day, (less than a cent per head) in the following manner. I put them in four pens (too many in a pen will not do well,) and fed them ten pounds of hay, half a bushel of potatoes, and four quarts of corn meal, daily, and never had hogs winter better.—I cut my hay fine, boiled it with plenty of water, in one kettle; my potatoes I boiled in the other kettle, pounded them fine, mixed them with the hay and meal in a tub which I kept in the vat and let it stand over night when it will have fermented."

Those who have a convenient piggery might adopt this course and see how it will answer. We doubt not that it will be excellent diet for them. Those who have an abundance of potatoes and other roots may perhaps keep them still more economically. [Maine Farmer.

Preventive of Corn and Hay Stacks from Lightning.

A simple preventive from injury by lightning to corn and hay stacks, is that of merely putting a broken glass bottle as a cap on the point where the thatch terminates, in place of a spur or spiral pinnacle of reed that is placed at their summit, both of which are, with the exception of iron, the best conductors of the electric fluid, and are generally the cause of the accidents which occur from the lightning; whereas glass is a non-conductor, and repels the flash instead of conducting it.—[New York Star.

Varieties of Fruits.

Some idea may be formed of the progress of cultivation in increasing the varieties of fruits from the following enumeration of those in the gardens of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, as appears by a report just given in to the council. The total varieties of fruit there cultivated are 2165; of which 910 are apples, 510 pears, 160 plums, 60 cherries, 30 peaches, 20 nectarines, 14 apricots, 115 grapes, 50 figs, 24 nuts, 230 gooseberries, 10 currants, 8 raspberries, and 25 strawberries. [Boston Morning Herald.

Salt and Lime.

It is recommended by writers on the subject, to sow salt and lime over the ground infested by slugs, snails, grubs, and other insects of their character.—Lime when spread over soil in a hot or caustic state, it is stated, will destroy insects, and their larvæ or eggs. When it becomes slacked, and is held in solution by water, it is readily taken up by plants as food and forms a constituent part of them.

MICHIGAN. The population of Michigan is 211,705; including 384 colored males, and 319 colored females. Population in 1830, 31,639. Increase in ten years, 180,866.

The business between the city of St. Louis and Boston, and New York, this year, according to the St. Louis Gazette is about $6,000.

Bulwer very finely remarks, that religion and priests are no more identical than justice and attorneys.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

☞ The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

☞ The proprietor of this paper has recently learned that some of his subscribers expected to be called on at their own houses by the agent for the amount of their subscriptions—all such are informed that payment is expected at his printing office in Boston.

The New Jersey Murder.

There are some offences of which the less we say of them the better because the tendency of holding them out to public view is decidedly pernicious to society. In this class may be ranked the crime of suicide, and those offences which are usually denominated unnatural.

But murder—wilful murder—shall we say it? —seems natural to man! Murder for revenge—murder for gain—murder to maintain the point of honor, are so frequently practiced that the crime is not considered an unnatural one.

We know not all the circumstances of Mr. Suydam's murder, but enough already appear to put Peter Robinson on his defence to show how the dead body of the President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank came into his possession—concealed in his cellar!

We know not that Robinson is guilty of murder; the minute circumstances of the killing are not yet disclosed, and possibly they never may be. It is possible that words passed between Robinson and the deceased, and that in a quarrel between them a sudden gust of passion gave impulse to the fatal weapon; but this does not yet appear probable.

The hope of gain will be charged upon the accused, and he will be obliged to repel the charge or take the consequences of it. The amount of the debt due from Robinson to the deceased was trifling, only sixty dollars, but Robinson might hope to find a much larger sum in the possession of a man whose business it was to deal in money.

But we do not propose to go fully into the merits of the case—that, we trust, will be the business of a cool, intelligent, and upright Judge to lay before a dozen men, drawn by lot from the respectable yeomanry and mechanics of the vicinity—after hearing all the regular evidence on both sides of the question, and the inferences which the Counsel on each side may draw from it. But we wish to call the attention of our readers to the cause of the discovery of the body in Robinson's possession.

It somehow happened that no one saw the deceased enter the house of Robinson—none could tell which way he went after he left the Bank—it is probable he went direct to Robinson's house to receive payment of his debt. Robinson by some means had the body four feet under ground in his own private cellar, under the cellar floor, and no marks of blood or other matter appeared to lead to a detection.

Now we ask how could any one suspect Robinson of the deed if he had held a tongue of common prudence in his head? Why was Robinson suspected? Could he hold his tongue—could he conduct in a natural manner after committing such a deed?

He had all the means of concealment that a robber might wish. He might feel as safe as the robber of a bank who had purloined his twenty thousand of bills which by an honest man could be secreted from every eye. Yet how often is the purloiner of cash detected by means of his own folly or madness, or whatever we may name it?

Robinson could not hold his tongue; he imagined that the world suspected him, and he must say, "he had taken up his mortgage to the deceased but did not dare to carry it to the Registry lest he should be suspected of crime!" And when his house was searched he protested against an entry into his cellar lest the searchers should endanger the foundation of his house! Could any officers desire better company to aid them in a search?

But previous to this the madman had disposed of the watch of the deceased in the very vicinity of the murder—exchanged the watch for another that he might not be seen with it in his hands. Though he cautiously concealed the body in his cellar he could not conceal the watch a single week.

We come to the conclusion that it is exceedingly difficult to conceal atrocious crimes. Murder will out—and Deity often dementates the violator of his laws.

The Boston Times.

Mr. Roberts has procured new type for his daily penny sheet and it is much improved in appearance.

This paper is distinguished by the talent exhibited in its editorials, and by judgment in its selections from other sources. There is a boldness and freedom in it which is useful in detecting abuses and exposing them to public notice. Good luck to all who endeavor to improve the Times.

The Weather. We have had a very mild turn of weather for the season for a few days past and people begin to prophecy that we should have but little winter after all, but on Wednesday night we had another snow storm which set all the sleds agoing in the city and made us think of old jingling times again. We hold of the opinion that the weather will be colder before winter is over.

The Cultivator's Almanac, may be had at this printing office, as well as at some of the bookstores in town.

Our Framingham friends will find them at Boynton & Marshall's book store in the centre village.

☞ A Western editor says he has several Patrons on his list of subscribers who have paid him nothing for two years!! Such patrons might act on an extensive scale.

Business of Congress.

What will our national legislature accomplish this session? If nothing more than at the last meeting we shall be ready to declare for biennial sessions, agreeably to the practice in some of the state governments.

Each House appoints a Committee on Claims, whose duty it is to examine all applications to the government, and report a state of facts, with or without a recommendation for allowance.—Now if these Committees should faithfully inquire into the merits of all these applications it would occupy the whole of their time during the session, and they could not be in their proper places when important questions are settled in either House.

It has often been proposed to have standing Commissioners appointed who should not represent any particular district, and to let them hold a court during the session, or longer, and examine, in order, all claims that are now referred to Committees, and let them proceed by uniform and settled rules and report their opinion of the validity of all claims that might be presented.

The truth is that temporary committees cannot well proceed by any settled rules or principles; and the consequence is that great injustice is done—there is much chance for favoritism to operate and claims will be allowed when their merits are no clearer than others which are rejected.

Another objection to going before committees is, the claimants are not regularly attended to—the Committees have other business and parties who cannot afford it are detained at court so long that in many cases it would be better for them to have their claims rejected in a reasonable time than to have them allowed after long delay. The expense amounts to more than the claim.

This should not be so; and we hope to see some honorable members unite and put this matter on a better footing. The expense of three Commissioners cannot be considered an objection when we take into view the large sums annually granted agreeably to the suggestions of the Committees.

The Post Office Department.

Some of the New York papers are complaining of the laws, or rather the rules which prevail in large cities, in relation to the delivery of letters. For the convenience of Postmasters, Merchants, and others, who are in the habit of receiving letters daily, boxes are provided in the office and let by the year to such as may wish to pay for having their letters sorted and placed by themselves.

This is a convenience to the postmaster as well as the merchant, and in the city of New York so many boxes are provided and hired by the year at four dollars each, that ten thousand dollars, as we learn, are paid to the postmaster in advance annually for the use of them. In addition to this the postmaster there has a regular salary, and this together with the rent of boxes and other perquisites, amounts to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Now we are willing to see responsible officers well paid for their services—but would it not be better to let the public chest or treasurer, receive these rents and pay out a settled salary to each officer?

Revenue Cutters.

Some excitement has been created at the South in consequence of a demand for salvage made by the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Crawford, Capt. Rudolph. It seems that in October last the ship Hercules of Boston, while on her way from Boston to Savannah got ashore on the Gaskin Bank, about ten miles to the northward of Tybee Light. The Captain fell in with Rudolph, stated his difficulty and requested assistance. Rudolph got him off and then claimed salvage, as if he had rescued the ship from the paws of an enemy at war with America!

After a suit was commenced for the same the captain of the Hercules compromised with the crew of the Cutter.

It has always been our impression that it was the duty of these Cutters to afford all proper aid to vessels in distress; but it seems the question is one on which the sufferers can obtain no satisfactory answer from the Secretary of the Treasury, he declining to assume any responsibility in the case.

How can our cutters and naval officers be better employed than in aiding American vessels in distress?

Potatoes.

An intelligent farmer in Newton, who sends enough produce to market annually to bring him three thousand dollars, tells us his potatoes have this year yielded him at the rate of one bushel from eight hills through his field.

Our friends will find they have about 4,000 hills to the acre, when they are planted at the usual distance of one pace—4,000 half pecks are equal to 1,000 half bushels, or 500 bushels. At ten hills to the bushel we obtain 400 bushels per acre. We often fill a bushel basket from ten hills, and there is no difficulty in doing it in good land and in a good season. Yet we see many fields that produce no more than one hundred bushels to the acre. Is there not room for improvement in raising potatoes? Three fourths of the room are often unoccupied. If we should prepare the ground properly so that the potatoes could make room for their progeny they would be glad enough to do it. Our Newton friend put no manure in the hill last spring.

From Europe.

We have news one day later, but nothing of great interest. France is more quiet, and King Louis has been received with great enthusiasm by the Chambers. The war in the east is continued; Sidon has been captured and 3,000 prisoners taken, together with military stores &c., by the Turks.

The war breeze in Europe has blown over, and military men must be content for the present "to talk about that old matter" between his Majesty of Constantinople and the ruler of that same country where Pharaoh acted so much like a party politician "long time ago."

Congress.

We have the proceedings of this body on Monday last. The President of the Senate laid before that body an account of the contingent expenses of the several departments. Mr. Merrick presented a petition for a renewal of the charter of the Washington Banks. Mr. Wright for a uniform system of bankruptcy. Mr. Clay, of Ky. called for an account of the public lands which have been sold, and the amount realized from the sale. Mr. Clay, of Ala. moved to introduce a bill to graduate the price of the public lands.

Mr. Wright moved a reference to the finance committee of so much of the President's message as relates to that subject. Mr. Webster wished a delay till Wednesday as Senators had yet had no time to examine the estimates that had just come in. Mr. Wright objected to delay—but the Senate agreed to postpone 20 to 19.

The House was engaged in the appointment of Committees.

Tit for Tat. A mechanic in Framingham writes us that the farmer who can't earn more while milking a cow than a mechanic with his tools in the same time is himself a poor tool and ought to learn his trade better from the farming papers. He says, "the farmer has all the advantage of the mechanic, for his corn and his potatoes and his young stock are all growing while the owner is sleeping—that the farmer has the whole of the winter evenings for study or for amusement, while the mechanic is confined to his shop." Much may be said on both sides of the question.

Bill Jonsing and Pete Gumbo. Pic. gives another dialogue between these two worthy characters who still keep the stage in New Orleans.

Bill inquires of Pete, "what you tink a dis ere wedder?" "Ho! gosh! wedder! what I tink! Ax uno nex nig you meet. What you tink Bill Jonsing dis ere blastum from de norf?" "Me! I tink it much same as nordern man wi suddern prinshiple! ki!" "Shame, Bill Jonsing, you mouf ollers cram full o' them pol ticks."

Loss of a Husband. When ladies bring suits for breach of promise the wounded feelings of the delicate fair one are the weighty matter with the jury. At Washington a case was recently tried, Margaret Hill vs. Alexander Washington, in which the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of 475 dollars—defendant has no property. Plaintiff and defendant are both people of color.

A Compliment.

The Boston Courier of Tuesday morning takes notice of a number of Agricultural papers, and among them of our "folio of four pages." Such a notice from such a source is worth preserving, and we think it ought to be transferred to the columns of the Cultivator.

The Cultivator takes the more popular form of a newspaper, being published in the usual shape of a "folio of four pages." Its editor, William Buckminster, of Framingham, had been, for some time before he begun this publication, a correspondent of several other journals, to which his correspondence was an object of some value. Mr. Buckminster has a peculiar brevity of style, with a touch of Yankeeism, which is well adapted to attract readers, and makes his paragraphs very amusing. He has given a great number of municipal-agricultural sketches, which form a mass of very agreeable reading. In connection with his paper he has also published the Cultivator's Almanac, a very useful tract, furnished with many articles of value to that class for which it was intended. We understand that the Cultivator is well supported, and we perceive, by the last number, that improvements are in contemplation. To those in the country, who take but one paper in a week, we cordially recommend the Cultivator, next after the Boston Courier. Besides the publications above enumerated, we see the Maine Farmer and the Maine Cultivator, conducted with ability, and, we hope, with success. But there seems to be a little spice of mutual ill-humor occasionally showing itself in these papers, whose absence would be an advantage.

A Caution.

We publish the following as a warning against the dangerous practice of sleeping in a chamber where charcoal is burning. Numerous cases of the kind have before been published but people forget and want to be reminded.

Mr Samuel Baldwin, aged 23 years, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, the 6th inst. in the house of Pardon Barnard, of Lenox, Madison county. Mr. Baldwin retired to bed in a sound state of health, and it is supposed that his death was occasioned by the carbonic acid gas which arose from a chafing dish of coals placed in the room to keep some articles of provision from freezing.

Cincinnati Pork Market. The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 20th, says about 5000 hogs had reached that market, and 15,000 more were expected that week. The price was not settled—$4 to 4.50 would be the opening price. The same paper says the hogs will be fatter this year than common from the heavy crops and low prices of corn, and that from 100,000 to 120,000 will be packed in that market, which, although 30 or 40,000 more than last season, is below an average number.

The office of the Philadelphia Standard was set on fire twice on Sunday last; first at one o'clock, A. M., and again at 7 the same morning. It was in both instances extinguished without having destroyed the building, but considerable damage was done to the interior of the office by the falling of water and burning timbers, which knocked the form and type into pi, ruined the machine press, and wet down paper enough, the editor says, for the next two or three weeks.

In Philadelphia if a man upon a jury becomes obstinate, the others get cigars and smoke him until he listens to reason.

This is a consequence of the absurd rule which requires a jury to be unanimous in civil cases.

Return of a French Prisoner from Siberia. The Courier de Lyons has the following: "From time to time there arrives in France one of those brave soldiers from the grande armee who were believed to have died in the campaign of 1812, but were detained prisoners by Russia. Yesterday, one of these old soldiers presented himself at our Hotel de Ville, coming from Siberia, and being about to fix his residence at Lyons.

Railroads. There are 3319 miles of railroad constructed and in use in the United States, constructed at a cost of about eighty-six millions of dollars, and yielding an average revenue of about five and a half per cent. 1802 miles more are in a progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished, unfinished, and routes examined, is nearly ten thousand.

Murder of Mr. Suydam, President of the Farmer's Bank, New Brunswick, N. J.

For some days past Mr. Suydam has been missing and much inquiry has been made for him by his friends.—It was at first rumored that he was a defaulter—some thought he had committed suicide, but none could account for his disappearance. He left the place for a short time only as it was supposed. His body has at length been found in the cellar of a man by the name of Robinson of New Brunswick.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:

"Circumstances of a very suspicious character excited a belief that Mr. S. had been murdered by Robinson, which induced a search to be made. On taking up the cellar floor, which had been recently laid, the place where the body was laid was immediately discovered, and the body buried about four feet in the ground. The coroner's jury are still out, and we do not yet know what marks of violence are upon the body, excepting that the skull has been broken in near the top of the head, evidently produced by a blow of the hammer, axe, or similar instrument. Robinson is a carpender by trade, and purchased the lot and received money for building the house on credit from Mr Suydam. Mr Suydam was undoubtedly induced to come to the house of Robinson under the promise of paying off his obligations, as the mortgage, bond, notes, &c. were all found in Robinson's possession.

Robinson, his wife and brother, are secured. There is not the least shadow of a doubt of Robinson's guilt.

Some additional particulars are contained in the subjoined extract from the Democratic Press:—

It appears that some suspicious circumstances attending the conduct and behaviour of a house carpender in New Brunswick, named Peter Robinson, excited the attention of the authorities of that place. He was seen to have in his possession a gold watch, and was unusually flush of money, and he was heard to say that he had paid back the sum of money which he had borrowed from Mr. Suydam, in order to raise the mortgage which was on his property, but he did not dare take the mortgage to the clerk's office for fear of being charged with the murder of Mr. Suydam.

Yesterday, Robinson was arrested and examined before the Mayor of New Brunswick, and from his confused manner and contradictory statements, it was determined that his house should be searched. Accordingly the Mayor, accompanied by several constables, and a number of citizens, proceeded to Robinson's house for the purpose of searching it. Every room, nook, and corner in the upper stories of the house were searched, but without success. At last one of the constables proposed to adjourn to the cellar and see what could be discovered there. This proposition caused the greatest trepidation on the part of Robinson, who strongly remonstrated against it.

He stated that if the floor of his cellar was removed it would endanger the safety of the building, and there was no telling what would be the consequences. This only made the party feel more convinced of Robinson's guilt, and they immediately commenced operations by removing the plank of the cellar. A few boards and the earth underneath had been removed, when the dead body of the unfortunate Mr. Suydam, to the astonishment of all present, was found. His skull was found to be dreadfully fractured, and his head was horridly disfigured by the marks of blows which had been inflicted upon it. From the state of his body, it is supposed that he was murdered eight days ago. Robinson was fully committed.

Since the above was in type we learn that when the train of cars left New Brunswick last evening, the coroner was holding an inquest over the body of the murdered gentleman; and also that the wife and brother of Robinson have been arrested on suspicion of their being concerned in the diabolical deed.—The greatest excitement prevails in New Brunswick, and there is no telling where it will end.

Since the above was in type we have gathered the following particulars.—Up to the departure of the first train this morning, the coroner's jury had not returned their verdict

We learn that Mrs. Suydam, in her evidence says, that her husband told her that he had an appointment that morning at ten o'clock, but would return in season to accompany her to church.

Of course there are a thousand rumors and conjectures afloat. It is supposed that the deceased was sitting at a table in Robinson's house, making calculations of interest on the mortgage, when he was struck by Robinson from behind. From the appearance of the wound it is believed that the instrument used was an adze.

Robinson, it is said has been in the city since the murder, and purchased lumber. The watch found upon him did not belong to Mr. Suydam; and the inference was that he might have changed it in New York. But while preparing the present article, a gentleman has called to say that Mr. Suydam's watch has been found in Newark, where it had been pledged by Robinson.

The body of a cat was found interred over the body—a singular and deliberate precaution—the design of which was to account for any disagreeable smell or effluvia that might arise from the grave.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that Mr. Suydam married his first wife on thanksgiving day, buried her on a thanksgiving day, and was murdered on a thanksgiving day.

We learn that the mortgage, for the sake of which Mr. Suydam was murdered, was for the trifling sum of sixty dollars.

The News from Madawaska.

The Mail from the East brought us nothing last night in addition to the intelligence we published yesterday. We learn however, from a gentleman who travelled from Bangor with Captain Miller, the English Messenger, that the regiment arrived at Madawaska previous to the 10th instant, from Quebec, having been ordered there by the Governor General, without the knowledge of Sir John Harvey. The messenger was despatched by Sir John Harvey to Gov. Fairfield as soon as he was apprised of the arrival of the regiment, Sir John believing it to be his duty to inform Gov. Fairfield immediately of the fact, in consequence of the arrangement made between himself and Gen. Scott. At Bangor and Portland, the cause of the movement was enveloped in mystery—the more so from the circumstance that Sir John Harvey, as Capt. Miller stated, knew nothing of the intended movement until he received official information that it had been made. Capt. Miller left this city yesterday morning for Montreal, taking the road through Vermont, to carry the despatches in return from Sir John Harvey to Governor General Thompson. [Atlas.

Branch Bank of Mobile, Ala. Six of the directors owe to the bank the sum of $82,-718 23. Five members of the Assembly from Mobile county owe $311,672 52. Nine State Senators from other counties, $26,137 71, and nineteen members of Assembly $129,877 30.—The grand total of money due by legislators and directors, is $549,835 75.

A man named Gectors killed another in Lexington, Ky., a few days since, by striking him on the head with an instrument called a "colt." This is the second murder committed by the above wretch, who is yet at large.

The people are jackasses if they let him run at large any longer.

Police Court.

Rolling Nine-pins on Saturday Night. There was a great collection of people in and about the Court yesterday, anxious to get a glimpse of divers awfully winked people, who were taken out of a nine-pin alley, in Broad St. on Saturday night. There was no less than sixteen of them, and they were severally fined two dollars and costs, under the following provision in the Revised Statutes:—

"No person shall be present at any game, sport, play, or public diversion, except concerts of sacred music, upon the evening next preceding or following the Lord's day; and every person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offence."—Chap. 50, sec. 5, p. 386.

We do not believe that nine persons out of ten in this city are aware that it is a statute offence to be merely present at a game of cards, or other game of chance or skill, on Saturday evening. If the welfare of the community require the enforcement of this law, would it not be well for our police to shoot a little higher than the cellars and back yards in Broad street; for example, they might make a good spread for game in Beacon street, Temple place, and the like, almost any Saturday night. Perhaps the gentlemen who finger the papers in those elevated regions could submit to confinement in jail two nights and a day with as little inconvenience as the sport-loving denizens of Broad street, and most assuredly they can better afford to pay the fine; but

"The rich man is invisible in the crowd of his gay society;
But the poor man's delight
Is a sore in the sight,
And a stench in the nose of piety."

Five persons were also fined for playing cards, in Warren street, and two for playing in Wharf street. They were acquitted because they did not know how to play. The law is probably a good one, but it is perfectly ridiculous to enforce it against hard-working men whose only leisure evening comes on Saturday, and to wink at its violation by people of more fortunate standing, who can select, at will, their periods of amusement and relaxation from the ordinary cares of life.

Juvenile Thieves Again. Thomas Kelly and William Cook, sixteen and eighteen years of age, were brought up for stealing a fock-coat from the chamber of John Thorien in Hamilton street. The garment was worth about $20, and they offered it for $8 to Mr. Hanson, colored man, dealer in second-hand clothes, and he very properly notified watchman Allen of their proposal. Kelly stated to Allen that the surtout belonged to his brother, who had gone to sea, and that he had left orders for him to sell it. Cook represented himself to be a cousin to Kelly, and said that he was present when Kelly's brother told him to sell the surtout. Kelly stuck to this story in court, but Cook was dumb upon the subject; and both were committed for trial at the Municipal Court, in January. Two other coats were taken from the same chamber, but they have not been found. [Post of Monday.

Another Seizure by the British.

The Salem Register has the following particulars of the seizure, on the coast of Africa, of an American merchant vessel by a British cruiser, on the alleged but groundless suspicion that see was engaged in the slave trade:—

"The brig Tigris, Capt. Frye, of Salem, while lying at Ambriz, having her return cargo on board, and about to sail for home, was boarded and taken possession of by order of the commander of the British cruiser Water Witch, and put in charge of a prize master. The alleged pretence for the seizure was the fact that a black boy, a native of the coast, was in the service of Capt. Frye, on board the brig, probably in the capacity of cabin boy; nothing alarming, as it is very common for traders to that coast to employ the natives on board their vessels. The Tigris has been ordered to New York, in charge of the prize master, and would sail soon—the captain and crew remaining in the brig. The cargo was not disturbed. She had on board about 20,000 pounds of ivory and a quantity of coffee.

The T. is owned by Robert Brookhouse, Esq. one of our most active merchants, who has been extensively engaged in the African trade for many years. Capt. Frye is a young man, a native of Salem, who formerly resided on the coast some years, and was on his first voyage as master. These piratical manifestations of the British cruisers seem to indicate an intention to drive the American traders from the coast, and demand the immediate notice of our government. Instances of petty insolence on the part of John Bull's armed vessels towards the Americans have been frequent on that coast, and if every frivolous pretext is to be made the ground of a forcible seizure and detention, it will lead to serious trouble."

The Florida Campaign.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from the army in Florida, gives the following account of the progress of that everlasting abortion and failure, known by the name of the Florida War:—

The only news I have, is the return of Colonel Riley's command to their respective posts, Forts King, Russel, and Holmes. They scouted to the South to within some thirty miles of Tampa and back—some of them marching 250 miles without even the sign of an Indian having been discovered. The country on the route is represented as utterly worthless to a white population; and truly, if we ever are victorious and possess ourselves of it, we shall have reason to exclaim with Byron—

"Wo to the conquering, not the conquered host."

The daughter of that active leader, Coa-coochee, (Wildcat) recently captured by Lieutenant Sibley, is now here. She is an active little girl, some ten or eleven years old, named Chim-me-chatte, and seems to possess all the inhumanity of the true Indian. She says of a little boy and fellow captive, several years younger than herself, that "she does not see why he should be kept along with them and fed, as he cannot bring pine-knots to make a fire, or water to boil a gopher—she should think the Lieutenant would knock his brains out and leave him." [Courier.

The World's Fleet.

From recent accounts we learn that the total naval force now congregated in the Mediterranean, amounts to two-hundred and sixty-five vessels—probably the largest naval collection ever known. Of these, France owns 20 sail of the line, 10 frigates, and 20 smaller vessels, including steamers; England, 16 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and 20 smaller vessels; Russia, 10 sail of the line, and 11 frigates, corvettes and brigs; Austria, 2 sail of the line, and 6 smaller vessels; Egypt, 14 sail of the line, and 40 smaller vessels; Turkey, 3 sail of the line, and 10 frigates, corvettes, &c.; Sardinia, 4 frigates, corvettes, and brigs; United States, 1 sail of the line, 1 frigate, and 1 corvette.

Funny Incident. A small boy was run over in Troy on Friday, by a sleigh. One of the runners passed over his head and the sleigh was capsized, and the driver thrown out. The little boy, however, being unhurt, jumped up, and seeing the sleigh overturned and the driver sticking in a snow drift, began to think he had done something wrong, and scampered off as fast as his legs could carry him.

State Bank. At a meeting of the stockholders of this institution, it was voted, by a decided majority, to petition to the legislature, to reduce the capital, from $1,800,000, to $1,200,-000.

Small Pox. The small pox has prevailed for three or four weeks past, at Long Island Farms, but is now rapidly disappearing.

Miscellaneous Items.

Remarkable Preservation. The Mail of Wednesday, says:—"Yesterday a girl, daughter of Mr. Kelley in South street, run over in Washington street by a chaise, was first knocked down by the horse, and the wheels passed over her arm and neck. attempt to check the horse caused the wheel to pass over one of her legs. Strange it may seem, she received so little injury that a few hours she was out to play, apparently well as ever. There were two persons in the chaise, and their weight, together with the vehicle, formed a pretty heavy load to go over the neck of a little girl.

Accidental Death. The White Pigeon Republican states that Mr. James Hamilton, Constantine, St. Josephs Co., Michigan, shot himself on the 19th Nov. in the following manner. He had prepared himself to go out hunting early the next morning. He laid down before the fire in a blanket, and placed his rifle which was loaded with two balls, on the floor also.—Finding the rifle in his way, the muzzle pointing towards him, he took hold of it to move it, when it went off and discharged its contents into his body. He survived the accident only twenty-two hours.

The Amistad Africans. It appears from Parliamentary papers recently published in England, that the British government has interested itself, to a certain extent in the case of the Africans; and has demanded their freedom in case they should be delivered up to the Spanish authorities by the American courts. The British Minister at Madrid has written a letter to the Spanish Minister, in which he claims their freedom on the ground of the illegality of the slave trade, according to the law of Spain, established in 1820.

Atrocious. On Wednesday night of last week, the downward train on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, while going at a rapid rate, came in contact with a heavy piece of timber—an old sill—placed by some desperate villain at a direct angle across the track. The engine and tender thrown off to a distance of some twenty feet, both being capsized. The engineer and fireman, almost miraculously escaped with but slight injury. The passenger car was not thrown off.

The West Indies. Advices received at New Orleans from Jamaica, mention the arrival of 14 colored emigrants from the United States, being the first fruits of Mr. Barclay's mission to this country. A much larger number was expected soon. Various applications for their services had been received from respectable parties.

Girls, read this! Health, says the editor of the N. Y. American, is the most invaluable of all blessings; without it, life is a cheerless void;—and health can only be preserved by attention, as well to shoes and stockings, as to the other essential articles of winter apparel.

Michigan Flour Trade. The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 2d inst. states that immense quantities of flour will be stored in that place this winter, for the eastern spring trade. The wagon price the previous week was three dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

The Louisville Literary News Letter has been merged in the Louisville Weekly Journal; and the editor of the Journal expresses a hope that his friends will be willing to regard that paper as "a couple of lightings welded into one."

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th inst, says, "The deepest snow that has fallen in this region for a number of years now covers the ground. It is a real old fashioned affair, and sleigh bells are jingled and horse flesh jaded in every street in town.

A meeting was held at Buffalo on Saturday evening last, in favor of a General Bankrupt Law. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, praying for the immediate passage of a law for the relief of individual insolvent debtors.

The committee on Internal Improvements in the Legislature of Georgia, recommend a direct tax for the purpose of completing so much of the Western and Atlantic Railroad as lies within that state. The estimated cost is $3,000,000.

The collector of Pitt township, Alleghany co., Pa., is stated to have absconded, taking with him what money he had collected, and leaving his bail to bear the responsibility as best he can.

The Richmond Whig says that a man named Benjamin Shepard died in the jail in that place for want of fuel and covering to keep him warm.

The Senate of Virginia has refused, by a tie vote, to name a day for the election of a United States Senator.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Francis V. Stowe to Miss Elizabeth W. daughter of Stephen Winslip, Esq. all of Boston.

In this city, Mr. George Smith to Abigail S. Kline, formerly of Gloucester, Mass.

In Charlestown, Mr. Charles Blasdell to Miss Maria, daughter of Mr. David Smith, both of C.

In North Yarmouth, Me. Rev. Leander Hossey, of Windham, to Miss Sarah W. Thomas, of Portland, formerly of Marshfield, Mass.

In Holden, by Rev. Mr. Pollard, Mr. Jonas M. Drew to Miss Abigail R. Rummery. Mr. Augustus F. Fuller to Mrs. Achsah Hail.

In Pepperell, Mr. Charles Trull, of the firm of Ezra Trull & Sons, Boston, to Miss Sarah Amelia, daughter of Gen. John Tarbell.

DEATHS.

In Charlestown, on the 15th inst. Thomas Murray, Esq. formerly of this city, 73.

In Cambridgeport, 12th inst. Samuel P. Allen, Jr. 2 yrs, only child of S. P. Allen, of Boston.

In Edgartown, Wm. Mayhew, Esq. 92.

In Worcester, 27th ult, Mr. Henry Parker, formerly of this city, 24.

In Sandwich, N. H. Mr. Eli Varney, of Dover, 42; he was found dead in his bed.

In Embden, Me. 18th ult. Mr. McFadden, 100 yrs 20 days.

In Lowell, Dec. 10, Mrs. Susannah Johnson, wife of Mr Wm. Johnson, 79. Dec. 12, Mrs. Nancy A. Parker, wife of Mr. George Parker, 24.

In Holden, Nov. 16, Mr. Jacob Chamberlain, 48.

In Northboro', Oct. 12, Mrs. Levina Bailey, wife of Mr. Silas Bailey, 83, and on the 23d, Mr. Silas Bailey, 84, having lived together in the marriage state 61 years.

In Millbury, Nov. 25, Elizabeth Wales, wife of Elijah Dudley, aged 25 years.

In Westboro', Mass. Dec. 1, Mr. Isaac Ruggles, aged 83 years.

In Auburn, Nov. 25, Mrs. Olive Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Brigham Davidson, 23

In Shrewsbury, Nov 28, Susannah, daughter of Jasper Stone, formerly of Shrewsbury, 68.

In Westborough, Nov. 24, Malvina, wife of Joseph Dudley, 35.

In Leominster, Nov. 30, Mr. Charles Henry Allen, 22.

In West Brookfield, Nov. 18, widow Ruth Combs, 84.

In Harvard, Dec. 2, Mr. Benjamin K., son of John Park, Esq. 34.

In Bellingham, Mr. John Cook, 91.

In Acton, Mr. Simon Hosmer, Esq. 67.

In Sudbury, Dec. 10, Mr. Adam Howe, 77.

In Belchertown, Nov 25, Mr. Stephen Shumway, 81. Nov 26, Mr. Josiah Kentfield, by falling from a scaffold in a barn, 71.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending December 12, 20. Males, 10; Females, 10; Stillborn, 2 Of consumption, 7, lung fever, 3, billious fever, 1, infantile, 2, croup, 3, typhous fever, 1, old age, 1, apoplexy, 1, chronic ulcer of the bowels, 1.

Sale of Stocks at Auction on Wednesday.

By Stephen Brown.

150 Shares Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 9½ a 10¼ per cent adv.
25 " Boston & Worcester Railroad, (old stock,) 7½ per cent advance.
41 " Boston & Worcester Railroad, (new stock,) 4¾ per cent adv.
3 " Eastern Railroad, (N. H.) 2½ per cent adv.
32 " Boston & Providence Railroad, 93½ a 93¾ per share.
10 " Saco Water Power Co, $160 a $187½ per share.
6 " Connecticut Silk Company, $1 per share.
3 " Merchants' Bank, 3 per ct adv.
3 " Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank, 1¾ per cent adv.
10 " Traders' Bank, 94 per share.
15 " Granite Bank, 94¼ a 95¼ per share.
2 " Suffolk Insurance Co, $26 for $25.
14 " Winnisimmet Company, $14¼ per share.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, Dec. 19.

Coals. There have been no cargo sales of English since the last report. The business of the week has been confined to the retail trade. Anthracite has further improved in price.

Coffee. There have been further operations in the article, to a considerable extent, both for exportation and the trade. Sales comprise nearly 1000 bags Government Java at 13c; and 2 a 300 bags private do 12½c; some parcels Porto Cabello, 11c; 500 bags St. Domingo Cape at 9¾c; 1000 do do, 9¼ a 9½c; and a lot of superior do a shade higher. Porto Rico and Rio, none in market.

Fish. All kinds of packing Fish are in good demand. Small Fish have advanced, and sales made as high as 2 50 per qtl, exclusive of packing. Sales consist of about 2500 qtls large, and 2000 do small do.—The market for Mackerel continues firm, and the quantity offering small. The sales of the week consist of a parcel No. 1, $14 37 a 14 50; No. 2, $13¼ a 13½; and No. 3, $7 per bbl. There has been two arrivals from Halifax, part of which have been sold at $13¼ a $14, Halifax inspection, No. 1; $12¾ a 13, No. 2; and No. 3, $7 per bbl. 25 bbls Halifax No. 1 Salmon, $16½; and a parcel Boston inspection, $17 per bbl, cash.

Hides. There have been no important operations in the market since the last report, for the want of suitable supplies. The import of Buffalo, 14 bales, per Palmatia, from Calcutta, we understand has been sold at 12½c, exhibiting an advance. A few bales green salted Cow, $1 30 a 1 35 each; 400 St. Domingo, 14c; 1000 St. Louis, 13c, 6 mos; 300 do do, by auction, 12½c per lb, cash.

Hops. Moderate sales by the dealers, during the week, at 36c for New Hampshire, and 37c for Massachusetts inspection. Stock very small. Holders firm; and as the season advances, higher prices are anticipated, the quantity on hand being deemed insufficient to meet the usual demand for consumption before the next crop can reach the market.

Iron. The market has sustained no change of consequence.

Molasses. Since our last report there have been sales of three or four cargoes Cuba distilling, at 19, 19½ and 19¾c; some extra lots a shade higher, and a parcel, part sweet, at 20c; small lots retailing do, to the trade, 6 mos; 100 hhds Trinidad, 25 a 26, 6 mos; and a lot do, by auction, 24½c, 4 mos cr.

Provisions. There has been a steady demand during the week for Beef and Pork, chiefly for vessels' stores, and prices are without much change. Sales 500 kegs Lard for shipping, 10¼c, 4 mos.

Salt. There have been no arrivals this week, and the usual demand has been supplied by second hands.

Sugar. There is no material alteration in the market. Common soft grain Sugars are more dull, and a shade lower. Strictly prime, of which there are but few in market, sell in lots to the trade at 8½c. The operations of the week comprise 2 a 300 boxes brown, inferior quality, taken for refining, 7½ a 8; 500 do good to prime, 7¾ a 8½c, 6 mos; a few boxes by auction, 7¼ a 7½c; 50 hhds ordinary to fair Muscovado, 5¾ a 7¼c, 4 mos.

Tea. The market is rendered more firm by the last advices from China and prices have evidently an upward tendency. The last public sale at New York went off at improved prices. The ship Calumet arrived to-day, from Canton.

Wool. For American fleeces there has been an increased demand, and prices are a shade higher.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, Dec. 19. FLOUR. The market has experienced but little variation on prices since our last report. There was less inclination manifested by holders to-day to sell at yesterday's prices, most of the late arrivals being stored, and prices having improved a little in New York. Sales consist of 2 a 3000 bbls Genesee, $5 31¼ a 5 37½; 200 bbls Georgetown, 5 37, and a parcel at 5 50, on time; 300 do Fredericksburg at 5 37, 4 mos; 1000 bbls Baltimore City Mills, 5 37½, 4 mos; a lot of Petersburg, Rio brand, 60 days, and Richmond City Mills, 6 25, cash.

GRAIN. There have been no arrivals of any consequence since our last report, and prices have sustained little change. Dealers were less inclined to operate, on account of the favorable prospect for additional supplies. The transactions consist of yellow flat Corn, 57c; round do, 59 a 60c, and white, 55c. Oats, Southern, 32 a 33c; Northern, scarce, 43 c per bushel.

New York, Dec. 16. FLOUR. Sales of Genesee and Ohio, 4 94 a $5; Michigan, scarce, and will bring 4 87½; Georgetown and Howard St. have been sold at 5 25, and 700 barrels of Brandywine for export at about 5 50 cash; North River Rye in lots, $3; Southern, 3 12 a 3 25.

GRAIN. The wheat in store is held for higher prices. North River Rye sells in lots for distilling, 57 a 58c; North River Oats are inactive at 38 a 40c; Southern Corn is more plenty; sales of 4000 bushels for distilling at 52c; 2700 new, 48 a 50c measure; New Jersey yellow, for shipment, 56c weight cash; Northern in lots, 50 a 51c; old, 54 a 55c. ... was less plenty, and prices were rather higher; those by the load were made at 70 a 81c per 100

Philadelphia, Dec. 12. FLOUR. The Flour market is steady, with sales to the extent of 8,000 bbls, fresh at 4 75 per bbl, and good brands at 4 87½; ... $5 a 5 12½ per pair. Sales for city use at 4 87½, and the market closes firm. Rye Flour sales at $2 75, and some at 2 62½.

GRAIN.—No supplies of moment have arrived, and the sales have been limited. Sales of Penn. Wheat at 1 02, afloat, and 1 03 in store; Southern at ... inferior to good quality. Rye—A sale of ... 55. Corn—Sales of round yellow at 48c, some at 50c; new Southern yellow in store, ... Corn is wanted; no sale of Oats; we quote ... at 27c.

Baltimore, Dec. 12. FLOUR. The market is inactive; we quote the store price for good common, 4 75 per barrel; City Mills, 4 87½ a 4 81¼, ... cash; sales of Ohio, 4 62½.

GRAIN—Sales of Maryland and Virginia Wheat at ... Susquehanna, 95 a $1 per bushel; the principal ... from 95 to 98c. Rye is without any alteration; ... the absence of the supplies, has been up to 48c ... and new, both white and yellow; Oats, 32 a ... 33 cents.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

...s, per bushel	37½	a	50
..., half peck	6	a	8
...per bush	..	a	50
...per bush	50	a	60
...yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" per bushel	50	a	62½
...Squashes, per lb	1½	a	2
...ers, each	12	a	25
..., each	12½	a	25
...bf. peck	25	a	37½
...per foot	6	a	12½
..., each	4	a	6
...dish, per lb	8	a	10

Fruit.

..., per bush	50	a	75
...extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
...per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
...Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	..
...es, per bushel	1 50	a	1 75
...Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
..., per dozen	17	a	20
..., do do	25	a	50
...Apples, do do	4	a	5
..., per bushel	..	a	2 00
..., per bush	2 75	a	3 00
...ned white, pr bush	2 00	a	2 25

PLASTER PARIS.

...2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	17	a	22
" firkin	20	a	22
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	10
" four meal	5	a	7
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	25
Beef, per lb	5	a	11
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	10½
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, Fresh	6	a	8
" Salted	8	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	11	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	10	a	11
Lard, best, per lb	10	a	11
Do Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	8
Whole Calves	4	a	6
Chickens, per lb	8	a	10
Turkeys, pr lb	8	a	10
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a	..
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	4	a	8

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	..	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	4 00	a	..
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millett, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	17	a	17½
Pernambuco, dry salted	12½	a	13
Rio Grande	17	a	17½
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	12½	a	13½
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	..	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do . . light	..	a	..
Do. dry	75	a	1 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	9 00	a	9 50
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	10 00
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	10 00
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, per cord	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do	—	a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	30	a	32
do country do	27	a	29
Baltimore city tannage	29	a	30
do dry hide	23	a	25
New York red, light	24	a	25
do do, middling	22	a	23
do do, overweight	..	a	..
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	33	a	35
" " ½ "	36	a	38
" " ¾ "	40	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2. "	26	a	30
No. 3. "	18	a	21

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a	90
Camden	75	a	80
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality	..	a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	75	a	85
Straw	45	a	50

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	35	a	36
2d do do do	..	a	..

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Dec. 14. At market, 780 Beef Cattle, 240 Stores, 2200 Sheep, and 890 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week hardly sustained. We quote first quality, $5 25; second quality, 4 50 a 4 75; third quality, $3 a 3 75.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, 4 25; No. 1, 3 75; No. 2, $3.

Stores—Yearlings, $5 a 8 50; two year old, $11 a $18; three year old, $21 a 27.

Sheep—Sales quick. We notice sales at $1 42, 1 62, 1 88, $2, 2 37 and 2 75.

Swine—Lots to peddle from 3 to 4c for Sows, 4 to 5c for Barrows. At retail, 4 a 5½.

New York, Dec. 14. At market, 725 head of Beef Cattle, including 50 left over last week, 270 from the South, and the balance from this State—and 2200 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a brisk demand for Beef, and 675 head were taken at $6 a 8, averaging $7 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in better demand, and 2000 were taken; Sheep at $1 50, $3, and $4; Lambs at $1, $2, and $3 25 each.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14. The supplies this week included 800 beeves, (about 100 of them from Virginia,) 254 Cows and Calves, 130 Swine, and 1,300 Sheep.

Beef Cattle were in good demand, and 400 head were taken, chiefly on Thursday, at 5 50 to 7 50 per 100 lbs for common to prime quality. Cows and Calves met with ready sale at $11 a 17 for dry Cows; $17 a 22 for springers, and $23 a 33 for milch Cows, with a few extra at $40 each. Swine—Owing to the late storm the supply was very limited; the offering was all taken at 5 50 a $6 per 100 lbs. Sheep—The supply being small, the demand was brisk, and all were sold at $2 25 a 3 50 each.

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Plympton, about 8 or 10 miles from Plymouth, a **Satinet Manufactory.** The building is in excellent order, and the machinery of the most modern and improved kind. The stream on which the building is placed is a never failing one, furnishing a superabundance of water, in seasons hitherto of extreme drought, and possessing power sufficient to admit of increasing materially the capacity of the concern, if deemed expedient. Connected with the Manufactory, which is capable of making and furnishing 11 a 1200 yards Satinets per week, is a **Brick Dye House,** with all suitable appurtenances complete; also, a **new Grist Mill,** and a large **Dwelling House,** in good repair, about 100 feet front, and several acres of tillable land. The price will be moderate, and terms of sale made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER & SONS, Boston, BOGERT & KNEELAND, New York.
dec19—2mo

$1 25 Per Day. $1 25

American House, Boston, Mass.

THIS extensive Hotel is in the very best condition for the accommodation of Travellers and others, and the subscriber, grateful for past favors, assures his friends and the public that he will use every exertion to make the American an agreeable home.

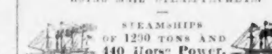
Being desirous to comply with the wishes of his friends and patrons, he has determined to reduce the price of board to transient visitors to $1 25 per day.
dec19—4t LEWIS RICE.

Skates! Skates! Skates!

A SPLENDID assortment of **Skates** just opened from 12½c to $5 a pair, at No. 15, Dock Square, opposite Elm St. Boston.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
dec19—4w WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

British and North American

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS.



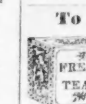
STEAMSHIPS OF 1230 TONS AND 440 Horse Power.

		FROM BOSTON.	FROM LIVPL.
Columbia, ——— ———, R. N.		Jan. 1.	Nov. 4.
Acadia, E. C. Miller, R. N.		Feb. 1.	Dec. 4.
Caledonia, Richard B. Cleland,		March 1.	Jan. 4.

Rate of passage, $125. No Berth will be secured until paid for.

Apply to S. S. LEWIS, No. 1 Commercial Wharf, Boston. tf dec12

To the Country Trade.



STEPHEN HALL & CO., No. 2 Market Square, opposite the North side of Faneuil Hall, Boston, offer for sale a large stock of **W. I. Goods, Groceries, Teas, Fruit, &c.**—Also, a very choice assortment of **Liquors and Wines,** all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

All kinds of **Country Produce** bought and sold.

☞ Orders per mail will receive immediate attention. STEPHEN HALL, MARTIN L. HALL.
Boston, Dec. 12, 1840. tf

Quincy Hall Clothes Warehouse.

Over the New Market, entrance West door, South Market Street, Boston.

JOHN SIMMONS has opened this spacious Hall for the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be offered at the lowest terms.

At this establishment may be found American, English, and German Broadcloths, of every shade and color—Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Satinets, Vestings, and every description of heavy Woollen Goods and Thin Stuffs, together with an endless variety of ready made Clothing, consisting in part of Top, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. Purchasers are requested to look in before making their selections, as the Goods are so arranged as to be examined in one half the time consumed at any other establishment in the city, and no trouble to the tenders.

Garments made to order at short notice, and the most experienced cutters and faithful workmen will be employed to take charge of this department.

☞ Terms, cash—and no deduction from prices.

P. S. Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing. tj1—oct 17

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Classes, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac, and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge,** for the year 1841—124 pages. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS,
oct3—tf No. 6, Water St.

Boards and Plank For Sale.

A NUMBER of M. WHITE PINE BOARDS, from three fourths of an inch to one half inch thick, suitable for **Doors, Windows, Blinds, Sashes, &c.,** at Mr. S. N. CUTLER'S SAW MILL in Framingham, adjoining the railway, some of them very wide. Also, a quantity of **Partition Plank.** The whole or a part will be sold as may suit purchasers, for cash or credit. Enquire of Mr. Cutler, at the Mill, or of the Subscriber in Sherburne.
dec12—tf ISAAC WHITNEY.

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**
dec12 6mo

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Agriculturist's Furnace.

THIS article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute, that a portable, low-priced Furnace was much wanted by farmers for Boiling and Steaming Food, preparing maple sugar, and many other purposes. The Furnace resembles a six plate stove, with the top of such form as to admit the bottom of the caldron to come in contact with the fire; on the top rim is erected a series of plates which encompass the caldron as perfectly as when set in brick-work, retain the smoke and heated air while encircling the caldron and permitting its escape only through a pipe connected with the funnel. The fire place is 2 feet 2 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 9 inches deep.

One Furnace will suit the different sizes of caldrons, varying from one to four barrels, by having rims or top plates to each caldron.

When used in a building, the plates extending to the edge of the caldron render it perfectly safe, as the only escape for the smoke &c. is through the funnel.

The price of the Furnace is much less than the cost of setting with brick.

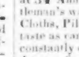
Besides being portable, it may be used in any place that convenience may require.

On hand and for sale at the Farmer's Warehouse, No 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton streets, Boston, by DAVID PROUTY & CO.
dec12 tf

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street.
may 9

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

WHITNEY PASTURE.

TO be sold at Auction on Wednesday the 23d inst. by leave of the Probate Court for the county of Suffolk, all the right, title, interest, and estate of JOSIAH WHITNEY, late of Boston, in said county, merchant, deceased, in and to a lot of Land containing about 118 acres, in the West Parish of Brookfield, in the county of Worcester, and well known as the WHITNEY PASTURE. This Pasture affords the best feed in Massachusetts, is well shaded, has never failing water, will pasture 40 head of cattle, and lies near the stage road and near the valley road leading from Brookfield to Ware Village, and to the Western Rail Road, comprising all the land, one undivided half of which is described in a deed of Daniel Chamberlin to said Josiah Whitney, dated Nov. 10, 1813, and recorded with Worcester Deeds, book 192, page 216 and the Land described in a deed of Brakenridge to said Whitney. Said Pasture is also described in a deed of mortgage from said Josiah Whitney to Patrick Riley, dated Sept. 5, 314 and recorded with Worcester Deeds, book 894, page 452.

The above is subject to an incumbrance of $2,000 created by said mortgage to said Riley, and interest thereon from the date of said deed. Entry for the foreclosure of the same was made by said Riley, on the 10th of April, 1840, and the three years right of redemption will run from that date. Sale on the premises at 12 o'clock, M.

The precise amount of the incumbrance, as lessened by the receipt of rent by the mortagee, since his entry, will be stated at the sale.

The deed will be delivered when the whole purchase money is paid, and 20 days given for the payment of the same. GEO. WM. PHILLIPS,
Administrator of Josiah Whitney,
dec5—3w Court Square, Boston.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years. The following, with numerous other certificates from respectable individuals might be presented, but it needs no puffing. The best recommendation is in its use.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, dated
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1848.

Dr. Jayne,—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it.—If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c., without experiencing much, if any benefit.
Respectfully yours,
S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut Street.

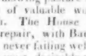
Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic, his hair began to be gray, but now there is not a gray hair to be found on his head.

HAIR TONIC. We call the attention of those afflicted with premature baldness, to the excellent "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne of this city. Having used it ourselves, we can speak of its virtues by experience, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable remedy to prevent the falling off of the hair, and to restore it from a dead, to a fine, healthy appearance. We can also speak from personal knowledge of the cases of two or three friends who were predisposed to baldness, who by the use of Jayne's Hair Tonic, have now luxuriant hair. We have no disposition to puff indiscriminately all kinds of remedies for all diseases which flesh is heir to, but when we have tested the virtues of an article, we are free to say it is good. [Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC. We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation. We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved. [N. Y. Sun.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, Boston. Also S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, Merrimac St. Lowell; and B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton.
dec5—6mo

Tavern and Farm For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, and E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.
Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

Union Hotel—Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.
nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Stoves! Stoves!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.
Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 24

The Practical Farmer,

OR Spirit of the Boston Cultivator, containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER.—Just published by D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as low prices seem to be the order of the day, I would subject to you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or laborer, at the following low prices:—

A super frock coat	$14,00
" dress "	12,00
Short business or riding coat	9,00
Super Cassimere pants	4,50
Black Satin Vests—good article	2,00
Valencia, do.	1,50
Double breasted cloth vests—fine	2,50
Straight or turn over collar do.	2,00
A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands	1,12
50 dozen superfine linen collars—each	12
25 dozen linen bosoms	37
Stout working vests	1,00
Heavy web and India Robber Braces, from	12 to 50
A lot of stocks—platted for	37
For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants, imitation cassimere	2,75
Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?)	50
A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of super blue cloth	2,87
Heavy double milled cassimere pants	3,50
Drilling overhauls	62
Stout Green Jackets	1,75
Stout blue drilling frocks	75
50 dozen stout heavy all wool socks, double yarn, from New Hampshire, each,	25
Stout heavy drawers	1,00
A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of flannel for	1,00
or 50 cents each	
A lot of Umbrellas, good article	87
Knit drawers, good stout article	1,00
A lot of heavy Gloves	
Super black Cassimere pants	4,00
Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs, ranging in prices from 12c to	1,0
A stout article of pants for a laboring man	1,0

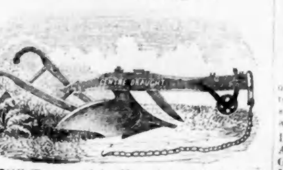
P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to retain their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

Pants, 12½ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, 12½ cts.

N. B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34.
Oct. 10th. 3m.

Premium Ploughs.



THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' **Patent Centre Draft Plough,** to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received. D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

Ploughs! Ploughs!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, wherever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs,* A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them *for best Green Sward Ploughs,* A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough,* 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs,*" A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over,* and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner.*

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Greensward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences, turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expanding Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1¼ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.
March 14—tf

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.
oct17— y

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.
may9

The Attention of Farmers,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

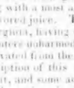
SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application. HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.
may9 y

oct10 eptf

New Strawberry.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries,* and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color,* deep shining red. *Seeds,* inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh,* scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high-flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture.*

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not *one* ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen.* All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid,*) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 *Merchant's Row, Boston.* ☜
aug 22 y

Notice.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from three to one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop,* and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. F. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

POETRY.

[From the Times.]

O. K.

What is't that ails the people, Joe?
They're in a kurious way.
For every where I chance to go,
There's nothing but o. k.
They do not use the a phabet,
Whate'er they wish to say,
And all the letters they forget,
Except the o. and k.

I've seen them on the Atlas' page,
And also in the Post,
When both were boiling o'er with rage,
To see which fibbed the most.
The *Mayor* has *kome off the best*;
The *Kurnel is surprised*!
The one it seems meant *all korrect*,
The other, *all kopesized*!

Processions have been all the go,
Illuminations tall;
Hand-bills were headed with K. O.,
Which means, they say, *kome all*!
The way the people sallied out,
Was a kaution to the lazy;
And when O. K. I heard them shout,
I thought it meant *all krazy*.

The Merchants too have been O. K.,
Hard times have lonsly said it;
It long has been too much their way,
To buy and sell on *kredit*.
They'll now adopt as bad a kourse,
Be O. K., *ver kratown*,
Which konstantly will prove a source
Of miseries and tortures.

The President, that big steam ship,
Has acted very droll;
She was O. K. her second trip,
For she got *out of kol*.
K. K. K. is the proper name
For all the New York boats;
Kuward kan hanger on the main
Each steamer as it floats.

The beauteous girls, unkonsciously,
Kause many sad regrets,
They love so well to be O. K.,
Such terrible koketts!
I know of one whose flaxen hair,
Hangs down O. K., *all kurly*;
Her lips the sweets of Eden bear,
And more,—she ne'er speaks surly.

To win this angel's heart and hand,
I used O. K., *all kanning*;
And thought to make my kourtship grand,
By great attempts at punning.
'Twas all in vain,—she merely said
She liked me as a friend,
And now she's pulling a young blade,
Whose love-time sat will end.

The fry of O. K. rends the air,
From north to south it goes,
It's on a ship in Bowtle Square,
Where engines will all *klobo*!
The world ne'er saw such kurious times,
Some politics were boiled,—
You'll see it K. on grocery signs,
Which stands for *tiss* and *Kors*!

This theme has on Pegasus' way,
Most unmercifully ridden,
And now, with joy, I have to say
It's O. K. all konsidered.
Yet for more lines I feels most loth,
From which there's no retreat,
O. K. again I must subscribe,
And—[illegible] C. B.

UNITED STATES BANK. It seems that the amount of specie in this bank ten days before its suspension in Oct. 1839, was $565,105! And was this half a million all that was left of thirty-five millions? It seems this bank had not the art of exchanging its bills for specie, as some have, without being considered as running in debt. The country will learn from the things it suffers, to be cautious how it frames its bank charters in future.

FREE BANKING. The people of New York are now as sick of *free banking* as they ever were of *monopoly banking*.—This plan of letting *every one* who has an acre of land *coin* paper money on the strength of it is worse than granting the right to a very few. Our readers may recollect our prophecy, one year ago in regard to free banking in New York.

THE SCHOOL MASTER ABROAD. The county of Rockingham in Virginia, as by the late census, contains 1394 white inhabitants, over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write!

We suspect the schoolmaster has been abroad these 20 years—should not he be called in?

A LARGE HOG. Mr. Hiram W. Wales, of Bellingham, has just killed a hog fifteen months old, which weighed six hundred and thirty pounds. This was very heavy, considering its age.

Sentences in Municipal Court.

Joseph Arnold, convicted of three distinct thefts, adjudged to be a common and notorious thief; 3 days and 3 years in State Prison.

John Sharp, Richard Wilder, and John Dunn, stealing $455 from Henry Hervey, in dwelling house of Silas Carlton; Sharp, 3 days and 2 years; Wilder, 3 days and 3 years; Dunn, 3 days, 3 years and 3 months, all in House of Correction.

Edward Martin, assaulting and beating Timothy Rich, a watchman; fined $30 and costs, and to recognize in $100, with surety to keep the peace for 6 months.

Mary Jane Ayer, stealing in dwelling house of John Davis; 1 day and one year in House of Industry.

The Court is adjourned to next Tuesday morning. [Transcript.

Corn crops in Kentucky, Tennessee, and the other Western States are said to be remarkably fine.

President's Message.

This document was not delivered until Wednesday, after one o'clock, the Houses not having sooner formed a quorum.

The President congratulates the country on the unusual healthiness of the season, and on the abundance of our harvests. He says the out-standing questions with foreign powers are nearly all adjusted, and the few that remain are in a fair way of amicable settlement. Our relations with all the powers of the world are those of honorable peace; though the clouds of war hover over other lands; and the message repeats the necessity of being prepared for any accidental collision which may grow out of the shocks of contending empires.

The controversy with Great Britain in relation to the northeastern boundary is stated as presenting phases which indicate that a favorable period is approaching for its final adjustment. The answer of the British government to certain propositions submitted by ours, and stated in the last annual message has been received; and an answer from our government has been returned, agreeing to some of the British propositions, and dissenting from others. A speedy reply to this communication is confidently expected, and the character of the points in dispute is regarded as not of a nature to impede the final settlement.

The boundary with Texas has been adjusted; and an agreement has been made with Chili for the indemnification of American claims.

The president says the people may congratulate themselves on the sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them have been overcome. He says every demand upon the government has been promptly met, and that the expenses of the administration have been annually reduced in the last four years, till those of 1840 fall ten millions below those of the last year of Gen. Jackson's administration, and that causes are in operation which will still farther reduce them. The 24 millions which have been distributed among the States are spoken of as being in deposite for the use of the government.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding, is represented to be less than four and a half millions, and the available balance in the Treasury is estimated at one million and a half. The effect of the reduction of the tariff has been the loss of two and a half millions of revenue; and the importation of rail road iron free of duty, has affected it as much more.

He says he is still confident of the success of the Sub-Treasury system, and though it has been tried but a short time it works well.

He says the questions concerning a national debt and a national bank are contested questions of national policy, and that he is opposed to both; he has endeavored to show the people that neither of them was necessary—that he has succeeded without a bank, and has created no permanent debt—that the sums necessary to take up the four and a half millions of treasury notes now out-standing may be paid by next year's revenue, and he does not seem to consider it a national debt.

Nothing is said of a bankrupt law. He is in favor of state rights, and means to take care and not exercise any powers not granted by the constitution.

The Florida war is named, and the army is represented as doing all in their power to kill the Indians or drive them away from the country.

He says the navy has been usefully and honorably employed in protecting our commerce, and in suppressing the African slave trade.

Economy is recommended in the strongest terms, and many of the sections have allusions to this homely virtue, which is often forgotten by states and by individuals. It is estimated that all the outstanding notes issued by the government may be easily taken up next year.

The President very properly avoids using the slang found in the party papers on both sides, and the word "democracy" is not once named, nor do we find in the whole message the phrase "the voice of the people."

The Post Office department is represented as being involved in debt, but arrangements are to be made to prevent loading up the mail bags so much in future. A reduction of letter postage is recommended. We second this recommendation with an amendment that *no franking* be allowed in any shape. If state officers have postage to pay, let them bring in their bills and have an allowance.

The census of the city of Baltimore has been completed, and the total population is 101,490 souls—being an increase of 20,865 since 1830.

Proceedings of Congress.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following as the proceedings of the two houses on Thursday:—

"The Senate gave an earnest to-day of an intention to dash into business speedily and on a large scale. Notice of bills were given by Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Norvell, Linn, and others. Most of these were of a private nature, but others of public importance, viz: the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands—the bill to establish the Board of Commissioners to hear and determine claims against the United States. Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill as soon as the Senate should be full enough, to establish a prospective and permanent pre-emption land system, intimating, at the same time, his wish to see which of the '*Log Cabin*' advocates would oppose a bill of this character.

Mr. Norvell presented a memorial from inhabitants of Michigan, numerously signed, praying the speedy enactment of a general Bankrupt Law.

The Standing Committees were announced by the Chair:—

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Buchanan, chairman, Clay, of Kentucky, Calhoun, Roane, and Allen.

On Finance—Messrs. Wright, chairman, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard.

On Commerce—Messrs. King, chairman, Davis, Norvell, Ruggles, and Mouton.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Lumpkin, chairman, Preston, Knight, Buchanan, and Allen.

On Agriculture, Messrs. Mouton, chairman, Dixon, Linn, Sturgeon, and Smith, of Connecticut.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, chairman, Preston, Wall, Pierce, and Nicholas.

On the Militia—Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, chairman, Smith, of Indiana, Anderson, Fulton, and Mangum.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Williams, chairman, Southard, Cuthbert, Tallmadge, and Tappan.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Walker, chairman, Fulton, Clay, of Alabama, Prentiss, and Norvell.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Linn, chairman, Sevier, Clayton, Mouton, and Huntington.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sevier, chairman, Linn, White, Phelps, and Lumpkin.

On Claims—Messrs. Hubbard, chairman, Young, Merrick, Williams, and Huntington.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Smith, of Conn., chairman, Sturgeon, Graham, Crittenden, and Robinson.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Wall, chairman, Clayton, Anderson, Crittenden, and Smith, of Indiana.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Robinson, chairman, Lumpkin, Wright, Fulton, and Henderson.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Young, chairman, Phelps, Henderson, Mangum, and Smith, of Indiana.

On Pensions—Messrs. Pierce, chairman, Prentiss, White, Roane, and Huntington.

For the District of Columbia—Messrs. Merrick, chairman, Crittenden, Mangum, Southard, and Clayton.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Sturgeon, chairman, Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, and Porter.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Fulton, chairman, Merrick and Smith, of Connecticut.

To audit and control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Knight, chairman, Fulton, and Porter.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Henderson, chairman, Porter, and Phelps.

An attempt was made by Mr. Smith, of Indiana, to go into the election of Chaplain, but it failed.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Adams raised a breeze in relation to the Amistad case.—He accuses some one of having falsified the public, printed documents of the last session in relation to the Amistad matter, and he moved an inquiry, by a Select Committee, into the subject, with a view to ascertain whether the alleged falsification originated in ignorance or in fraud.—In the original Custom House permit, these Africans of the Amistad are called "*negros ladinos*."

The Translator of the State Department gave the original word, "negros ladinos," but Mr. A. alleges that it was subsequently translated and rendered, "sound negros." If the negros are "ladinos," they were imported prior to 1820, and are slaves even under the law of nations.—But Mr. Adams states that this was a fraudulent designation given to them at Havana. If they are "*negros bozals*," they were imported since the slave trade was prohibited, and are free under the stipulations of a treaty existing between Great Britain and Spain.

If the Supreme Court here determine the Africans to be "negros *bozals*," they must confirm the decree of the Court below and liberate them.

Mr. Stanley moved a reconsideration of the vote laying on the table Mr. Adams's proposition to rescind the "gag rule," as Mr. A. calls it. Mr. Stanley's object was to get a vote in a fuller House and a direct vote on the motion to rescind. But the motion failed.

Both Houses adjourned over to Monday next, as is customary in the first week of the session.

An Irish boy named Edwin Winn, who was sliding just below the upper bridge over Concord river, last Thursday afternoon, fell through the ice, and was nearly drowned. A large dog, belonging to Mr B. Thurston, and formerly owned by the circus company, went in after the boy, but could not succeed in rescuing him. The boy and dog were at last both taken out by men, and were nearly exhausted. [Lowell Courier

Industry.

It has been wisely ordered by a beneficent Providence that the necessities of man properly administered to, should become sources of enjoyment; and though, according to the primeval curse, the field of existence must be moistened by the sweat of his brow, yet that his very labor should give health to the body, and contentment to the mind. It is universally observed, by such as have looked upon life with thinking eyes, that those whom necessity requires to be constantly employed, are the most cheerful among mankind; while, on the contrary, the disciples of sloth, who cling to their couch and loiter their years away, are irrascible in temper, and diseased or imbecile in body; unsatisfied with themselves, and unsatisfactory to all around them.

The salutary influence and the necessity of activity, both as regards the mental and corporal functions, are not denied, even by those who purchase ease at the expense of health, and for a state of unenviable and bloated quietude, barter the spirit and vivacity which industry can only enjoy.—Nature, by her secret and mysterious promptings teaches all who live, that exercise is requisite—the child chases the hoop or ball, in obedience to her *fell* commands, until his cheek glows and his brow glistens from the salubrious pastime—the sportsman wakes the morning with the reverberated thunder of his warfare on the feathered tribe, and others pursue dangerous and toilsome modes of recreation, all unconsciously fulfilling her provident decrees.

Hilarity of heart and hardihood of frame, spirits always jocund, and limbs always vigorous, courage to face danger, and strength to bear fatigue, can only be enjoyed by him who indurates his body by frequent exposure, and renders it pliant by incessant motion; who by being employed, gives sadness no time to fasten on his spirits, and earns refreshing slumber by useful toil.

A state of ease is at best but a neutral state of being, alike distant from positive happiness and positive misery. But it is the source of misery; for as the bark that is suffered to lie unattended to on the ocean, its sails untrimmed, and its helm unguarded, may be wrecked by a sudden storm, which vigilance could easily have avoided; so in the bark of life, he who loiters with careless indifference on the stream of time, may be overtaken by the tempest which activity had outspeeded, or be dashed against the rocks, that by the exertions of industry had been passed in safety.

Industry prolongs life. It cannot conquer death, but it can defer his hour; and spreads over the interval a thousand enjoyments that make it a pleasure to live. As rust and decay rapidly consume the machine that is not kept in use, so disease and sickness accumulate on the frame of indolence, until existence becomes a burden, and the grave a bed of rest. Industry is the friend of virtue; and indolence the handmaid of vice. The active are seldom criminal: but the most of those who yield to guilty enticement, might trace their lapse from rectitude to habits of idleness, which leaving the heart vacant, gave full opportunity for the evil passions and desires of our nature to exert the power."

The Wedding.

A wedding is a ceremony of mingled pain and pleasure, in which anticipation prevents the pain from being positive pain, and recollection precludes the possibility of unmixed pleasure. The very bells, merry as their peals are intended to be, convey a tender melancholy, which is, to us, inseparable from the sound of a village belfry whatever be the occasion of their being put in motion. Then the banquet, the wit, the repartee, the joke, are not continuous—a little life sparkles upon the surface of the conversation—but like the effervescence of the champagne, which fills the glasses of the party, soon subsides into sober tranquility. There are anxious hearts under smiling countenances. The parents look at their daughter, and feel how great, how rich a treasure they are losing, and confiding to another's care.—Their minds glance back to her days of infancy, the progress of her childhood, and now dwell with anxious solicitude upon her entrance into the duties of womanhood. None but a parent can know what parents feel upon occasions like this. And then the bride gazing with an affectionate, filial and grateful spirit upon the face of those under whose parental kindness she has been fostered, still trembling at the magnitude and irrevocability of the step she has taken, and which must give a color to the whole of her future existence.—Then turing her eyes upon her new made husband, with a glance which seems to say—and now I must look for "Husband, parents, in all you," the reciprocal glance re-assures her—she drinks in confidence and reliance as her eyes bend beneath his—a thousand new feelings agitate her bosom—and anticipation gets the better of recollection. The future for a moment banishes the past, and she feels secure on the new throne which she has erected for herself, in the heart of the man to whom she has confided her happiness—her all.

RECIPROCITY. A series of resolutions has been introduced into the Georgia Senate, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of that state in Congress "to use their best efforts to have a law passed at the ensuing session of Congress, to tax all French wines, silks and brandies, in proportion to the one which they lay upon our tobacco in their ports."

It will be recollected that Gov. Gilmon, of Va., in his message, recommended the same subject to the serious attention of the Legislature of that State.

ARRIVAL AT GALVESTON. The papers state that the British iron ship Ironsides has arrived at Galveston from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, consisting of iron, tin, dry goods, 100 tons coal, fine pianos, &c., together with blooded stock of various kinds, &c. &c.

Economy in a Family.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a leakage in his kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away he knows not how, and that demon waste cries more, like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself—to establish a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity improved.—A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children.

This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the work shop or the counting room. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposite of the fruits of his labor with his best friend; and if the friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of the many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good and not for her own gratification.—Her husband's good is the end to which she would aim—his approbation is her reward. Self gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious—the first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a Doctor's bill to a long Butcher's account—and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train. [Sunbury American.

Another Death by Fire!

We last week noticed the death of a child of Mr. Howe, of Amherst, in consequence of its clothes taking fire. We have now the painful task of recording another death from the same cause, and in the same town. On Tuesday, last week,—but two days subsequent to the melancholy occurrence before noticed—a little girl, child of Winsor Newbury, of Amherst, between two and three years of age, was burnt, so as to occasion its death within an hour afterwards. Its mother had gone out to visit one of her neighbors, leaving three little children shut up in a room together,—the eldest four years of age, the next, less than three, and the youngest an infant, which was left lying on a bed. She had been absent but a few minutes, when an alarm was given by the screaming of the children. On entering the room, the second child was found entirely naked,—her clothes having been all consumed, save only her stockings,—and presenting a spectacle of the most shocking description. In her terror and distress, she had gone to the bed-side, and thus communicated fire to the bed, on which lay the infant; and when the mother entered the room, the bed was on fire, and the poor little creature, with one of its arms literally roasting in the flames, was screaming with pain. This child, however, will probably recover. [Northampton Courier.

Gamblers Arrested.

A grand haul of gamblers was made by the watchmen and other officers, on Saturday night last, in the neighborhood of Broad st. Complaints had frequently been made against Cornelius Mahoney, who keeps a bar-room and ten pin alley on Broad street, and also against Thomas Carroll, who keeps a groggery of some kind, on Wharf street. On Saturday night officers Stratton, Curtis, and others, with a host of watchmen, repaired to Mahoney's establishment, and having surrounded the place, a portion of them went in and captured twenty individuals who were playing ten pins, in violation of the Ordinance on that subject. They then went to Carroll's on Wharf street, and took twenty-one more, who were playing cards, making in all forty-one, three of whom were discharged, and the rest taken to the watch-house. We understand many of them are persons of *respectability*, and like poor Tray, got caught in bad company. They will all make their appearance before one of their honors of the Police Court this morning, and answer to the charges which may be made against them. [Times.

Body of Napoleon.

The Daily Advertiser contains the following. "The ship Calumet, Captain Shreve, which arrived at this port yesterday from Canton, left St. Helena Oct. 21. On the 19th the ceremony of exhumation of the remains of Napoleon took place with great parade. The body, which on his death was embalmed by French chemists, was found in a state of complete preservation, the features being preserved. It will be remembered that Napoleon died May 5, 1821. The body was conveyed on board the Belle Poule, which with the Favourite, sailed for France on the 12th. These ships sailed from France July 7, and arrived at St. Helena Oct. 3."

ACCIDENT. A young man by the name of James Geer, was killed in Gaitesville, (says the Batavia Times,) on the 22d ult. by the accidental discharge of a rifle, in the hands of a young man named Russell. The ball entered just below the right breast, passed through the lungs, and came out near the back bone. He died in about ten minutes after the accident.

N. U. CHAFFEE, one of the sharp[illegible] bankers of Baltimore, when an [illegible] was made a few days since by the [illegible] officers to enforce the execution of [illegible] for judgements on his small note iss[illegible] armed himself and all his workmen, [illegible] cured the lower room in his distillery, [illegible] from his position defied the officers, [illegible] poured upon them and all the civil off[illegible] of the city curses and abuses. He [illegible] them that all his men were armed, [illegible] dared them to serve a writ on him, and [illegible] one of the officers approached the doo[illegible] fired a pistol within, doubtless for the [illegible] pose of intimidation. He afterwa[illegible] showed himself at the door with a h[illegible] pistol in each side pocket and with an [illegible] on each hand.

IRON MANUFACTORIES. By the re[illegible] of the Marshall of the Western distric[illegible] Pennsylvania, it appears that the num[illegible] of furnaces, rolling mills, &c. in Pittsbu[illegible] and Alleghany county is 40; the valu[illegible] the articles manufactured about $5,0[illegible] 000, and the capital invested $1,351,0[illegible]

THE MONSTER, MOSES GOODHUE. P[illegible] ple have a great anxiety to know how [illegible] wretch looks. He is one of the most in[illegible] imbecile looking fellows mortal man [illegible] set eyes on. Not a ray of intellect [illegible] be detected in his countenance. [P[illegible]

FIRE IN GUILFORD, CT. The New H[illegible] ven Register states that the dwelling ho[illegible] of Mr. David Burton, in the north par[illegible] Guilford, was destroyed by fire on W[illegible] nesday night last, together with most [illegible] its contents.

A correspondent of the Detroit Adv[illegible] tiser, comments with much severity, o[illegible] case which occurred in that city a[illegible] weeks since, in which a female tra[illegible] resident in Missouri, was arrested by [illegible] creditors and thrown into jail.

PRESENTMENT. The Grand Jury [illegible] Leon county, Florida, have presented [illegible] nuisances the facility for obtaining licen[illegible] for retailing spiritous liquors in that co[illegible] ty, and the practice of carrying secre[illegible] deadly weapons.

SUICIDE. We learn from the Nas[illegible] Gazette that David Underhill, Esq. [illegible] very respectable citizen of Amherst, [illegible] H., committed suicide in that town [illegible] Friday last. No motive for the act [illegible] be imagined.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the T[illegible] publishes the following verses as a s[illegible] men of the poetical talents of one [illegible] correspondents:—

"That gift, you gave me to keep,
And not to steal away;
My heart is vacant, and I wheep;
I wheep myself away."

His tears, it will be perceived, are [illegible] cidedly of the *moving* kind.

"Well Mary, keep thy stolen heart,
For some mean, grov'ling wretch;
To tear thy happiness apart;
For what else can it fetch!"

Monarchs have never been celebr[illegible] for literary taste. "Don't write poet[illegible] said George I. to Lord Hervey, "[illegible] that to little Mr. Pope—it is his trade." Whether the reader of English po[illegible] would not have been spared the wa[illegible] through much trash, if Lord H. had [illegible] fered little Mr. Pope to have the mon[illegible] ly of versifying, is another question.

A SCHOOL OF WHALES. What do wh[illegible] want of a *school*, papa?

To learn to *spout*. They are the gr[illegible] est spouters in the world—except, [illegible] haps, some of our noisy congressmen.

A CUTTING REMARK. How does [illegible] razor cut?" said a barber, while sha[illegible] one of his customers.

"Pretty well, I should think. You [illegible] cut me in two places already."

'Tom, do you smoke!' 'No, but [illegible] wife does—I mean she's got a werry [illegible] cellent chimney to hom vot does.'

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New Eng[illegible] States which are in good credit, are received at p[illegible] deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, [illegible] Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, [illegible] Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, [illegible] Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', [illegible] mut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business [illegible] to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned B[illegible]

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not recei[illegible] the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South [illegible]

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, } Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, }
Franklin Bank, }
Lafayette Bank, }
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, }

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, }
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Green[illegible]